

France Honors 122 Heroes Of Bay State

Massachusetts Soldiers Get War Crosses for Brav- ery in Battle

104th Regiment Is Decorated as Unit

Troops Bore Brunt of Ger- man Attack Upon Apre- mont Forest

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 28.—The French army to-day paid an historic tribute to the United States, when 122 soldier sons of Massachusetts were decorated with the war cross for bravery displayed in recent fighting. The ceremony, which was held on a picturesque field a short distance from the front line trenches, was one of the most impressive in which American soldiers have participated since their entry into the war.

One hundred and seventeen men from the 104th (Massachusetts) Regiment, who bore the brunt of the German attack in the Apremont Forest on April 12, received medals, as did five men of another regiment, who had participated in earlier fighting around Soissons. Here and there in the line of heroes were spaces representing Americans who were killed or wounded seriously.

It had been raining in the forenoon, but the sun broke through the grayish clouds when the 104th Regiment, which also was decorated as a unit, passed in review before American and French generals.

Within Sound of German Guns
Bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Marseillaise," while the American and French flags waved proudly and defiantly within sound of the roar of German guns.

The French general, in conferring the decorations, said of the regiment: "It showed the greatest audacity and a fine spirit of sacrifice. Subjected to very violent bombardments and attacked by large German forces, it succeeded in checking the German advance, and took, at the point of the bayonet, in a most vigorous way, prisoners and some demolished trenches from which it had fallen back at the first assault."

The few civilian spectators who witnessed the ceremony included several French women, residents of villages near the front. They cheered as the young Americans, wearing full equipment and helmets, marched by. Some Americans attached to other units, were greatly moved when the band played the national anthem.

The general commanding the American forces shook hands with and spoke words of encouragement to each of the men decorated, saying it was the greatest honor of his life to be the commander of men who had done such great honor to the country.

Deeds of Valor
Some of the heroic deeds for which the Americans were decorated with the Cross of War are translated from the French citation as follows:

Chaplain John B. des Valles, "With extraordinary heroism and exceptional devotion to duty under uninterrupted fire and at the constant risk of his life he did not cease to tender aid to the wounded and he encouraged to renewed efforts the men who were weakened in hard fighting."

Private Joseph J. Gannon: "With exceptional courage and devotedness, on April 12, volunteering to accompany a comrade to an advanced post during the attack, he held the enemy in check with a machine gun and prevented the advance until his comrade, Corporal Russell A. Hoyt, was killed and himself seriously wounded."

Sergeant John B. Bourgeois: "With calmness, judgment and bravery, on April 12, he held his post after the commander had been killed, and repulsed the enemy by organizing and leading a counter-attack on the advanced trenches."

Sergeant John T. Courtney: "With calmness, judgment and spirit of sacrifice, on April 12, he volunteered to cross the shell-filled area to carry a wounded comrade more than fifty meters under a violent bombardment."

Private Edward F. Fitzgerald: "With calmness, courage and spirit of sacrifice, on April 12, under a violent bombardment, he rescued a comrade buried by shell fire and stood to his task until mortally wounded."

Chief Musician Ralph N. Dawes: "With the finest qualities of courage, bravery and devotedness, while commanding the regimental litter bearers, on April 12, 13 and 14, he was exposed constantly to enemy fire, running through the open terrain to first line trenches seeking wounded. He served as litter bearer, replacing exhausted comrades, and encouraged the men to renewed efforts by his fine example. He remained at his post twenty-four hours after receiving an order of relief."

With remarkable courage and complete devotedness to service on April 12 and 13, exposed repeatedly to enemy fire, he continued to work twenty-four hours, being wounded with shrapnel, and until he collapsed at his post.

Killed Two With Bayonet
Private Glenn Hill: "With calmness and courage on April 12 and 13 he had hardly reached his company and learned of the order to counter attack against a neighboring detachment when he voluntarily joined and killed two of the enemy with his bayonet."

Private Nicholas Waackewich: "With courage and remarkable devotedness on April 10, when he was attacked from the rear and wounded while throwing grenades in front of him, he held his position and remained in action until relieved."

Corporal Henry F. Caron: "With courage and remarkable devotedness on April 10, when mortally wounded, he passed the remainder of his grenades to comrades, saying: 'I can't use these, you go to it.'"

Following are the men receiving the War Cross in the Massachusetts regiment decorated:

The Rev. John des Valles, Captains George W. Roberts, Edward J. Connelly, Walton S. Danks, Oscar A. Dudley.

First Lieutenants James G. Rivers, Edward H. Phillips, John T. Lowe, Henry R. Knight, Roswell King.

Second Lieutenants William E. Barnett, Crawford F. Perzons, W. C. Day, Allen J. Dexter, Horton Edmunds, William H. Murphy, William Penn, J. C. Galvin, Marland G. Hobbs.

Sergeants John B. Bourgeois, John T. Courtney, Les P. Ammeques, John A. Dickerson, Snow, William R. Connelly, Joseph H. Moore, James M. Corbin, Ray B. Jackson, John J. Ward, James B. Casey, Charles O'Leary, John C. Grannof, Warren R. Proulx, George L. Young, E. J. Melendy, Harold Scarborough, Thomas McElroy, James J. MacGuire, William F. Tamm, Harry B. Roch.

Corporals Russell A. Hoyt, Francis T. Gutter, Axel M. Lee, David A. Casagrande, Richard M. Lee, George A. Boyce, Irving L. Neville, Nathan E. Eaton, Harry Nelson, Frank B. Amos, Fred D. Christiansen, Richard H. Forger, Frank E. Daley, Henry F. Caron, Mark F. Cosgrove.

Many Privately Honored
Private John H. Murphy, Joseph R. Blair, William R. Davis, Joseph J. Gannon, Elmer L. Lane, Edward F. Fitzgerald, Alfred P. Lee, Charles Marine, James M. Sharp, Carl H. Aisen, Joseph E. Campbell, Roland Cole, Walter L. Howland, Charlie B. Knutson, Harvey C. S. MacArthur, L. Macdonald, Hugh D. Sawance, Robert C. Slattery, Harold E. Hobson, Rudolph F. Foster, Kenneth B. Page, Charles M. Dodge, Walter J. McCann, Alvin J. Blunden, George W. Day, Arlington G. Cullen, Glenn Hill, Joseph Holub, William J. Kelleher, Orey Hutton, Water L. Howland, Harold E. Harrell, S. Sleeper, Luke V. Moran, Edward Britton, William G. Gaveney, Alfred G. Champagne, Max Levine, Israel Peredone, Benjamin Rayner, John Stefanick, Carl Zompetti, David Stambler, Harold K. Hanson, Egiste Donnison, Stanley Grezwacz, Earl F. Howe, Nicholas Waackewich, Richard H. Weiss, George W. Nelson, Ralph N. Dawes, William Houston, Robert R. Twiss, William F. Wuech.

The other men decorated were Major Harold W. Estey (killed), 101st Regiment; First Lieutenant Edwin D. Hopkins, Sergeant Dodge and Privates George W. Johnson and Ernest W. Toberg.

On April 10, 11, 12 and 13 the Germans attempted to break through the American position near Apremont Forest. In the four days fighting the enemy lost between 800 and 1,000 of his specially trained shock battalion of 800 men. Of this number 100 were killed. The Americans took thirty-six prisoners.

**Americans Now
Defending First
Line at Amiens**
(Continued from page 1)

fifteen minutes. The "mule" lost its muffler in the fracas and when reloaded, dashed into the shelling of the village with the sound of its motor machine gunning through the streets toward the first line, though it was soon lost in the din.

Nothing but a "Tin Lizzie mule" could have negotiated these shell-pitted streets. The other "Lizzie" followed, although we were forced to abandon our car and proceed on foot.

A month ago this village was one of the many peaceful agricultural communities of the department. As we passed through the streets, occasionally throwing ourselves flat on the ground in order to escape fragments of bursting shells, we were able to see the desolate ruins, silhouetted against the feeble light that occasionally loomed out of the noisy darkness from the shell bursts and activity on the front line several hundred yards beyond.

Buildings Gaunt Skeletons
The ancient church and the local chateau were nothing but gaunt skeletons. The buildings around them were mostly reduced to common debris. Stately trees once lined the village square, but these are now only jagged wrecks.

"This is a real war," remarked the major.
He spoke the truth, for a peculiar sound told us that a German freight train was coming through the air in our direction. Flat on our stomachs we saw that freight train tear up the village square and heard—"Zing!" its fragments tear the air and cut into the buildings on all four sides.

It was through such fire as this that our young veterans marched, erect and silent, through the village and on into the country beyond. Theirs should be the admiration of the nation. They marched into the war without a whimper and without a waver in the ranks. It is the prerogative of a soldier not in the marching ranks to save himself when the opportunity permits. Bursting shells are dodged by flattening out, but it is strictly forbidden for marching troops to proceed otherwise than with the continuance of the march.

Not one tried to leave the line. **Relieve Weary French**
Straight into the trenches they went—the shallow trenches of open warfare, which is, however, reverting to trench warfare of the hottest character in this new sector—where they relieved weary French troops that were thrown into the gap in the broken Allied line almost four weeks before.

The major and I saw these men into line and then turned our attention to the machine gun positions, of which military precaution forestalls description. These beady-eyed little black devils are spitting lead into the enemy's lines to-night as these words are being typed on an American typewriter in a dugout where the enemy's bursting shells overhead.

On the surface above are the men behind the guns feeding in the lead brought up by the "Tin Lizzie mules." Several of these machine gun operators were American college boys a year ago. To-night they are answering the enemy's steel with lead.

At this writing one casualty in the machine gun battalion tells a story of real grit. The corporal concerned was grazed by a shell splinter. Though a rivulet of blood was streaming down his face and off his chin, he flatly refused to go to the rear. His obstinacy will make him a sergeant.

**American Troops
Now Aid in Holding
Front Near Amiens**
(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN NORTHERN FRANCE, April 28.—American troops have taken up positions on the French battlefield. Under the French High Command, in which all ranks have supreme confidence, the American forces face the enemy on the line between the German front from Paris and Amiens, where they have been a certain number of days.

The Americans on entering the line found their position in a rolling terrain. The artillery was the first on the line, entering on a dark night, which was made red by the continuous flashes of friendly and hostile guns. Under a fire which in some cases was rather heavy, the American gunners took up the positions of the French batteries and completed the work of digging in.

When the infantry moved in, the firing was just as intense. In some places, our troops, after passing through villages, were raked now and then with shrapnel, in several instances they found the trenches shallow, while in other cases there were no trenches at all. By this time the positions have been improved greatly and the shell holes connected.

Within 200 Yards of the Enemy
The American lines generally are about 200 to 400 yards from the enemy and the high ground is about evenly divided.

What the future holds for the American forces is, of course, unknown, but the Americans are confident that under the efficient French direction, although the tasks ahead may be difficult, they will give a good account of themselves and strike the Boche a blow if opportunity offers.

It should be understood that this sector is not especially active in comparison with others to the north, although it is more active than those the Americans have previously faced. The artillery firing is heavy, but intermittent, the German shells whizzing over the lines into towns in certain rear areas.

There has not been a raid on either side of the line for several days, but at night the patrols are active, Americans fighting approaching close to the enemy's lines. All during the night rapid machine gun and rifle fire indicates where the American bullets are keeping out enemy patrolling parties.

The march from the billet bases to the line was very impressive. Many units started off with the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," played by regimental bands, in their ears.

At one place the tune must have reached the German lines, so close was the band, the gun flashes being reflected on the instruments. The constant roar of artillery was deafening as the Americans, marching as if on parade, disappeared down the roads past the American batteries, which were sending many shells into the enemy lines.

The training period for the American troops lasted a few days, after which they moved up to within sound of the guns. There they rested while awaiting orders to go into battle, at the same time giving the French a good look at their equipment. Many an infantryman curled up in his blankets under the stars, the more lucky having beds of straw, the more unlucky having a few boards or a pile of straw.

All appeared unmindful of their hardships, although it is a tradition in the American army that the infantryman has to have something to grumble about, providing he is in good health and spirits. Certain it is that the men are as healthy, enthusiastic and happy as a lot as ever.

While waiting for the time when the Germans would again come across No Man's Land the Americans have not lost sight of the battle progressing in their neighborhood. The English newspapers were brought up as soon as the men arrived. Every paper passes through hundreds of hands and is read until it is in pieces. Fifteen men may be seen reading one paper at the same time, the War Office reports receiving first attention.

During the whole movement the number of men reporting sick has been extraordinarily small. The doctors say that in many cases the men apparently put off making such reports because they feared they might be sent to the hospital and lose their chance of taking part in the great battle.

For a few days before the troops went into the trenches the officers took energetic measures to suppress false and vicious reports regarding the progress of the battle. How these originated seems to be unknown, but the Americans on this front have now reached such a state of such a state that they will believe nothing they hear. Unless they have read it in an official report the men are inclined to doubt all alleged news, whether good or bad.

Along some of the roads over which the Americans passed they encountered streams of refugees going the other way. The troops watched them silently for the most part, and the terrific scenes caused many an American to clench his teeth. More than one infantryman has shared his rations with some French family whose only home was a farm wagon containing a few of the most cherished possessions.

On the evenings before the troops entered the line diversions were provided for them. The regimental bands played in almost every town where troops were billeted, and they played the latest American tunes brought over for them. Thousands of men gathered to hear the bands, even standing in pouring rain to listen to the shrapnel-helmeted musicians and whistling all the tunes they knew.

The Americans have brought in many French soldiers with whom a friendship has been struck up.

Cheer Actresses on Film
On some evenings just after dusk motion pictures have been shown in

Casualties Among Our Fighting Men Abroad
WASHINGTON, April 29.—Two casualty lists to-day contain 156 names, divided as follows:
Killed in action, 18; died of wounds, 6; died of accident, 2; died of disease, 13; died of other causes, 1; wounded severely, 25; wounded slightly, 87; missing in action, 4.
Captain Arthur F. Locke was among those killed in action. Among the slightly wounded were Lieutenants Herbert A. Chase, James J. Flanagan, Robert Hayes, William J. Kievenaar, William H. Osborn and John P. Ratjezak.
Lieutenant Norman F. Hood died of wounds. Lieutenant James J. Parsons was wounded severely, and Lieutenant Edgar B. Noland was reported missing in action.
A marine casualty list containing thirty names was given out to-night by the Navy Department. Three men were killed in action, one died of wounds and three of disease; ten were severely wounded and thirteen slightly wounded.
Three casualties sustained by sailors serving with the United States Marines in the American expeditionary force were announced to-day.
Hospital Apprentice Fred Charles Schaffner, of Rock Island, Ill., died of wounds received in action. Pharmacist's Mate Spencer Jay Lewis, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Hospital Apprentice Carl O. Kingsbury, of New Castle, Penn., were wounded in action.
The department also reported to-day that Machinist's Mate Matthew D. Sullivan, naval reserves, of 1632 Benson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., was lost overboard from an American submarine chaser in a heavy sea.
The list follows:
(All names not otherwise marked are those of privates.)
REGULAR ARMY
Killed in Action
LOCKE, Arthur F., captain.
KLINE, Edward J., sergeant.
SOKOVICH, Joseph, sergeant.
PAULSON, Arthur J., corporal.
WINTER, Wallace C., Jr., sergeant.
BARNES, Francis.
GORDON, Alvin.
KUZINSKY, Mike.
LINDGREEN, David F.
MURDOCK, Daniel E.
O'BRIEN, William.
RICE, Melvin F.
RYAN, John J.
CROWLEY, Peter F.
DARLING, Samuel.
DRADY, James E.
LAWRENCE, Davis O.
PIERCE, William G.
Died of Wounds
HOOD, Norman F., lieutenant.
BLANKFORD, Charles J., corporal.
PALKOLOGUS, Gregore.
RIGBY, Norbert.
SAWYER, Enos C.
WILLIAMS, James T.
Died of Disease
TAYLOR, John, corporal.
EISENBERG, Louis B., cook.
FLINK, Olaf W., mechanic.
CLARKE, Benjamin B.
FIVE, Howard A.
FIERCE, Orval.
GAMBEL, John.
GARDNER, James C.
HEWITT, Jesse B.
NADLEY, John.
PROCTOR, Marlin.
SIMMONS, Willie.
STEVENS, William.
Died of Accident
MISKELL, Joseph Francis.
OSBORN, Frank.
Died of Other Causes
COX, John F.
Severely Wounded
PARSONS, James J., lieutenant.
JAMES, Benjamin, sergeant.
KENDRICK, Jack B., sergeant.
MCDONALD, John, corporal.
BOYNTON, Elias, cook.
BURTON, Wesley H., corporal.
BOBBLO, Mihal.
COULHARES, Dennis G.
GOSINK, Stanley.
HOLYOKE, Elmer N.
KENTLE, William J.
KATSKIS, Charles H.
RAMONDO, Joseph.
RANSOM, George.
SMADLEY, Edward W.
BURKE, Max Robert.
DORSEK, Frank.
CORRETT, Diego Luis.
LETO, Joe.
MARKARWICZ, Anthony.
CORRETT, Stanley.
MOORE, Robin.
MUSKER, Thomas H.
Slightly Wounded
RUTH, George W., corporal.
BERRY, George F.
BOLENDER, Hugh E.
HARRIS, John.
CAMERON, Henry H.
FALKENSTEIN, Hubert.
KALONEY, Joseph.
NAPPIER, William T.
ONANION, Luther L.
PENCE, Walter.
QUINN, Robert E.
REED, Jason P.
SANDS, Kenneth C.
Severely Wounded
ADKINS, Harvey G.
BERRY, Stanley S.
GESS, Frank E.
MILLBURN, Charles W.
MOTAGAIT, Thomas C.
PIERCE, Walter W.
UNDERWOOD, Charles M.
Slightly Wounded
O'DELL, William.
ROUND, Walter J.
CHASE, Herbert A., lieutenant.
FIANAGAN, James, lieutenant.
HAYES, Robert, lieutenant.
KIEVENAAR, William J., lieutenant.
OSBORN, William, lieutenant.
RATAJCZAK, John P., lieutenant.
BOVE, Ralph, sergeant.
BURDIN, Howard L., sergeant.
GRANT, Walter B., sergeant.
HOPKINS, John J., sergeant.
JOHNSON, Wilfred B., sergeant.
KNOX, William L., sergeant.
STRICK, Charles L., sergeant.
CHAUNCEY, Joseph L., sergeant.
FLESHER, Russell J., sergeant.
RATHBON, Charles E., corporal.
BEAL, Ralph H., corporal.
CASS, Gilbert T., corporal.
FARNSWORTH, Claudius R., corporal.
MANNING, John F., corporal.
PARKER, Francis A., corporal.
PRICE, Arthur W., corporal.
ROGERS, William B., corporal.
ZELL, Charles A., corporal.
LEE, Thomas A., corporal.
PRUNTY, Thomas V., bugler.
BANKS, Curtis F., wagoner.
FISHER, Charles, mechanic.
HISLEY, Clifford G., bugler sergeant.
SABINEAU, Joseph A. B.
BAILEY, William B.
CHESMAN, Russell M.
COUGHLIN, George F.
DANE, Albert K.
EATON, Francis M.
GIDDINGS, George R.
GIFFORD, Milton F.
STOKES, Charles B.
GRIGONS, Joseph.
GROVE, Frederick L.
HOPLEY, Samuel F.
HEFFERNAN, Edward J.
HICKMAN, Osienn E.
JOHNSON, Francis R.
JONES, Charles J.
KELSON, Arthur G.
KILIAN, Arthur G.
KOZIKOSWIKI, Stanley.
LANGMAID, Frederick R.
MAKIN, Edmund T.
MULLMAN, Morris.
NOWACK, Edward L.
PARKER, John L.
POLITO, Vincent.
PUCKETT, Robert L.
RAMBO, William B.
RASKY, Tony.
SANDIN, Alfred.
SAWYER, Stephen W.
SKIRRO, Basil.
SLAUGHTER, Starke M.
SMITH, John P.
SMITH, Wilbur M.
TREMELAY, Managill.
VENER, Abe.
WOLF, Walter S.
WOLFE, Clarence.
GAGE, George.
CRUMP, Frank H.
DAMELIO, George.
FARNS, James.
ELY, Austin L.
ENGLISH, William A.
FAFETTER, Romeo E.
LORENTI, Stephen.
MATHIESON, Edward F.
MURPHY, George.
RITCHIE, John.
SULLIVAN, Patrick J.
WILSON, Charles C.
WHIPPOD, Ralph.
WIERNIASIS, Antonio.
Missing in Action
NOLAND, Edgar B., lieutenant.
DOHERTY, Edward J.
HOLST, Carl.
MULDOON, James J., MARINES
Killed in Action
TARR, William C., gunnery sergeant.
SHADE, Oco.
Died of Wounds
LUKEIN, Benjamin J.
Died of Disease
SOSTHEIN, Vernon N., corporal.
CARGILL, Myrth B.
WELLS, Edward H.
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BAILEY, Azard, corporal.
MULCAHY, John, corporal.
PETERSON, Dutton S., corporal.
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